

The Saturday Evening Post.

Vol. II.—No. 49. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 29, 1833. WHOLE No. 123.
Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 49 Market street, north door below Second street, at \$2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year.



FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE HUNKERS' WARNING.

A WARNING TO THE HUNTERS.

And to the hunters of the world.

And to the hunters of the world.

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CONFIRMATION
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I could not do so.

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London Fashion for November

WATERBURY. The variety of gray silk moths, of a smaller size, is very common, and is a highly objectionable pest, especially on the leaf, which it eats, and on the larva, which it unites the same. The larva is a small, brown, greenish insect, with a small silk duct, of the most unobtrusive appearance, though it is really simpler in construction than the silk duct of the most perfect silk moth. The larva is fastened in front with a small head. The moths are of a pale greenish color, and are of the size of a small fly. The larva is fastened by a small silk duct, and is of a pale greenish color, and is of the size of a small fly. The larva is fastened by a small silk duct, and is of a pale greenish color, and is of the size of a small fly.

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The *Mimoglossus* *humboldtii*, known as Schach's *Tamandua*, arrived at Panama on the 22d ultimo. It is a curious, it is said of introducing into the United States, the cultivation of the South American continent, called the *Mimoglossus*. The seed of the vegetable, it is said, yield a food similar to the potato, but much less nutritious. It is entirely new to the palate, more chaste than sweet, and as easy of digestion, that it is said to be sent to America to give it to the inhabitants with vegetables. The root grows to the size, and is nearly the shape of a large new's bone.

The members of a Cuban committee, organized for the following week, to the President ~~and~~ for a large sum of \$1,000,000. The committee, which is headed by Pío Céspedes, the first president of the Republic, is composed of men of unimpeachable integrity, surrounded by patterns of rare and beautiful sculpture and architecture with broad borders of gold and silver, and various costly and uncommon materials, and with various gilded marble. It is mounted on a superbly carved frame of oak, about 8 feet long and 4 feet wide. This piece of furniture was formerly in the

[illegible]

The image shows a close-up of a piece of paper that has been severely damaged, likely by fire or a sharp object. The paper is dark, charred, and has irregular, jagged edges. Faint, illegible text is visible through the paper, appearing as dark, blurry shapes against the lighter background of the reverse side. The text is not readable due to the damage and the high contrast of the image.

It is stated that the 1949-50 Budget, the President's Budget, will show a deficit of \$100,000,000,000. The Government has 200,000,000,000 dollars, and the President has 200,000,000,000 dollars, and the President has 200,000,000,000 dollars.

Another month has been lost on the subject. The General's speech is certain to be well received by Congress, on his voyage to St. Orleans, and south.

A proposition is pending in the Legislature, to divide the whole of western North Carolina into two States, the western and the eastern. It is probable that the latter will be rejected, but will be well received.

Mr. Baileys is said to be engaged with Mr. George Pitt, the celebrated Member of the House of Commons.

General Cortes, Mexican Minister to this country, has a son with him, whom he intends to send to school at Baltimore.

The new Congress of Mexico were to elect the 24th Nov. and the general instructions for them would shape a Federalist Government for in that of the United States.

By the provisions of the Federal Constitution the Ministers of the President and Vice President of the United States are to be chosen thirty days before the 1st Wednesday in March. Now, when these elections are to take

About two weeks since a New York copy-
right of Mr. Abraham Winkler, in Phila-
delphia, which was entirely unaccounted for,
\$10,000 worth of goods. The New York
from this store in fact of New York, and
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check in the amount of \$10,000 was
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The route requires a distance of 1000 miles, via the following places:

From the summer place, children arrive in Lima, destined for Lima, near the winter place, passed through Chacabamba and 1500 miles, to town of Panama, then the frontier of Bolivia. Other troops are daily expected and the conquest of South America was completed at this point.

It is an account from St. Louis state, that the Algonquin war was conducted in an extraordinary manner. The first regiment of infants were in winter quarters. The Algonquin had taken his departure and Council had to assume the command. The rest of the point of black Long's party was not struck.

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...guilty."

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...the chairman of
...in Congress, and
...and Vice President
...and Vice President
...of the President
...thus early during
...important subject

Wahington, D. C. M. Y., an American home, by a young man who was one of the most elevated points of land in the area. It was led to the spot by smoke signals and was directly from the ground. There is in the side of the hill in bottom is a rocky, and in the area about 6 by 8 feet. It is built with white limestone. More than 2000 years have passed it. But no one can tell the age of the rock or what is the object of it.

FROM BRAZIL.—Information is received that the Brazilian fleet arrived at New York, via Bahia, on the 15th of October, that there were no complications at that place on the 12th, when the command of the Emperor was formally received, and that Providence was adjuvanted at the Empire of Brazil. At day-light a salute was fired at the battery, and the ship's harbour returned the same number. This great alarm to the Portuguese remaining city, fearing some excesses might be committed by the soldiers; but perfect order was kept in the evening the city was handsomely illuminated.

The government had engaged two vessels to send the Rio troops home, but on further occasion for their services at

the faintest breeze that it blow
most diminutive fly, that it spread not its
most imperceptible atom, that it move
not, but as few, our own existence, and ac-
tely through Him who giveth motion and life—
generation commenced like all those that have
ceeded us, therefore we cannot but acknow-
ledge a principle of production, who, incapable of
ing created, or creating Himself, must necessa-
y have existed anterior to time. How is it pos-
sible to conceive an instant, in which God might
have been God, one is necessary, omnipotent
universal, might not have possessed those
fates as essential as they are eternal?

he above, which has perhaps never appeared
ly in an English garb, was recently rescued
some loose papers devoted to the flames, but
was thought worthy of a place in
this paper, which is submitted by

A SUBSCRIBER.

"A heap of dust alone remains of thee,
"Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be."
The thought of being covered up in the earth,
removed from the view and enjoyment of all the
delights of life, to moulder away by piece-meal,
the food for worms, and oblivion's victim, will
sometimes flash upon the mind with a painful and
melancholy power. It is then that the purest, the
glorious, and the fleeting pleasures of man's earth-
ly pilgrimage, appear in all their emptiness and
vanity, and, for a moment, sink into nothing be-
fore death's chill and withering aspect.

I have sometimes wished that such views of
what is real, and, at farthest, must come soon,
were more often present to the mind than the na-
ture of man seems inclined to allow. At other
times, I have supposed that the Creator has wisely
and mercifully ordained that the disheartening
view of the final end of man should not always fill
the imagination to destroy useful ambition, and
blight enjoyment. Frail, however, as is human
virtue, and weak as are our good resolutions, no
single motive to a blameless life should be cast in-
to the shade or lose its influence. If the certainty
of death, and the solemnity of a future judgment,
were to operate with appropriate power upon the
mind, man would live better, more rationally, and
with surer prospect of the Creator's mercy here-
after.

Over the earth which covers a human body, what
interest is excited? What feelings are genera-
ted? What resolutions are formed? The past, the
present, and the future, open upon the mind, and
subduing and chasten every passion, and every
unquiet emotion.

I recollect being present at the burial of a male,
in the northern section of our country, culled
in an early period of life by the consumption, and
insatiable leveller of youth and beauty. The morn-
ing, about 10 o'clock, was bright, and the animat-
ing warmth of the sun, had quite driven away the
lingering traces of winter. The decent villagers
were assembling to pay the last melancholy ser-
vice to the dead. The solemn procession moved
in due time to the place appointed for all living—
the lifeless body was deposited in its still abode—

My father and I
remove her father and I
to place them in a situation
reach their dwelling—the
circle in a manner as er-
it is satisfactory to all those
of associating in the fashion
Lady —, is the principal

MR. BECKFORD O

An anecdote illustrative
singular individual, and
which the fame of his ed-
have induced, is told in the
hill. A young man, who
had made repeated efforts to
get within the sacred domain of the domain, but
without success. The Cybersus at the gate was
inexorable, and he was assured that any applica-
tion to V. B. would be useless. Determined at
all hazards to gratify his curiosity, he at last re-
solved to scale the wall and leave the rest to
chance. With some difficulty, and after patient
search, he at length found a spot which was ac-
cessible, and at great personal risk gained the
park. He then proceeded with considerable cau-
tion to the Abbey, the exterior of which he began
to examine with wonder and delight. Finding he
was uninterrupted, and observing a sort of death-
like stillness prevail, he grew more bold, and ul-
timately approached the principal entrance, the
construction of which he was minutely examining,
when a servant suddenly burst upon him, and in
tones of alarm demanded his business. The young
man stated the object of his visit, and offered a
large bribe if he might be permitted to ascend the
tower. The servant assured him that it was as
much as life was worth to comply with his desire,
and advised him if he valued his own safety to re-
tire as speedily as possible. Nothing dismayed,
the intruder persisted in his enterprises, and was
again repulsed, when to the dismay of the servant,
the gloomy master of the mansion approached, and
in rather gentle terms repeated the enquiry of the
domestic. The young man at once discovered the
importance of his interrogator, and taking off his
hat, stated the object of his visit, and endeavored
to excuse the presumption of his trespass. Mr.
Beckford, in reply, said, he had certainly taken a
rather singular mode of breaking in upon his priv-
acy, nevertheless as he had gone so far, that his
labors should be still further rewarded, he
would himself shew him the object which proved
so attractive. Mr. Beckford then accompanied him
through every part of the magnificent pile, point-
ing out as he proceeded, with the greatest polit-
eness and urbanity, every thing worthy of notice,
and intermixing in their walk a number of the
most amusing anecdotes, connected with the his-
tory of the different rarities which were presented
to their view. Finally, after having taken the cir-
cuit of the building, they again reached the hall,
where Mr. Beckford in a moment disappeared
from his uninvited guest. Almost at the same in-
stant, attired in a rich livery, a servant approach-
ed, and inviting the young man to follow him, led
him into a room splendidly furnished, in which
was spread on a massive plate a collation for one
person, which consisted of the most luxurious
viands, and rendered the more acceptable by an
abundance of the choicest fruits and French wines.
The young man was desired to partake, and he
did so with as much freedom as he was solicited.
During his meal he was assiduously waited on by
the servant, who, however, refused to answer a
single inquiry relative to the eccentricity of his
host, or to the nature and character of the visi-
tation. Having at last ex-
ceeded his patience for further delay, he rose to
depart, but before he quitted the room, he en-
sured thanks to convey to his master his
which he had been undeserved politeness with
Beckford again appeared. At this season Mr.
attempting to express his acknowledgements, he
requested he would be said no

My father and I
remove her father and I
to place them in a situation
reach their dwelling—the
circle in a manner as er-
it is satisfactory to all those
of associating in the fashion
Lady —, is the principal

your responsibility "in choosing materials for
instruction and reproof," &c. I can understand,
but when this "choosing" is carried to religion,
I cannot so clearly observe the propriety of its
application; "choosing materials for religion," is
ambiguous, however the writer may have intended
it to be understood.

"Living streams" has also a doubtful mean-
ing, taken as it stands here. Living streams, or
which is the same, the streams of life, in my ac-
ception of the terms, apply in a different sense,
and to other objects than those which your "era-
dis" correspondent has given it.
I may be myself incorrect in this respect, but I
am inclined to view in a different and even higher
light, this forcible and beautiful scriptural figure.
In the first position especially, of the concluding
paragraph of the remarks, there is, as Shakespeare
perhaps would say, a "palpable falling off," and
the manner of your correspondent assumes a
forced and inelegant style and turn of expression,
not exactly comporting with the commanding at-
titude in which the preceding language has placed
him. Although on the whole, considered as the
opinion merely of an individual, its apparent feel-
ing and intention may probably excuse in some
degree, the tongue of the remarks, while a less
assuming style might have entitled them to more
consideration.

But I find I am laying myself open to the same
correction. I will therefore take my leave with an
apology for troubling you, and an assurance to
your correspondent, that my observations are of-
fered with entire frankness and good humour, and
in extenuation of the liberty taken, and freedom
in its use, I plead the "liberty of the press."
A READER.

MANDONCH—A TALE.

"I ask no favours from you, nor indeed can
you bestow any, for life has now no charms, and I
shall be happy in reposing in the grave,"—were
the words of the convict Mandonch, when the
judges, who were about to sentence him to death
offered him a pardon if he would discover his as-
sociates in guilt. His proud soul declined to ac-
cept a favour when offered conditionally, much
less would he avail himself of one when it was to
be obtained by a violation of his word. The man
who had brought himself to the verge of destruc-
tion by a breach of the laws of his country, had
still too nice a sense of honour to forfeit it for the
paltry reward of existence. "You see before
you," continued Mandonch, "one who through
all the vicissitudes of his life (and they have been
many, very many) still preserved the consciousness
that he was a man. He has infringed the laws of
society, and he is ready to lay down his life as a
reparation for his offence; but he will never sacri-
fice the companions of his fortune to secure that
which he has long considered a burden." The
judges then consulted among themselves, and af-
ter a pause of a few moments, the eldest arose.—
The court was wrapped in silence. Not a whis-
per disturbed the solemnity of the scene, when the
awful sentence was pronounced, Mandonch
listened with calm attention. His features pre-
served their serenity, and the frown of majesty
which generally dwelt on his brow, gave place to
a faint glow that illuminated his countenance.

When the judge was reseated, Mandonch bow-
ed profoundly, and thus replied.—"To you, sir-
who have, in the performance of your duty, pro-

and while they lamented
cred. In one of these
led those who were in pur-
I indulged my melancholy
ner. Their triumph was great
only to boast the capture of
selves,—but that was not
have taken me, but yet there
who pride themselves on their
who will lay down only with their
will never succeed, unless they are
Lenky might induce them to return to
obedience to the laws, but if you
you but blood and slaughter."

Here Mandonch ended. His bold
ly firmness to the court, and refusal to
goon. The next morning he was
the place of execution; where attended by
sands of spectators, he prepared to meet
with fortitude. The crowd admired his
and while they condemned his life, they
but pity the man who was above their
sion. His countenance was unaltered,
out uttering a word he mounted the
step was firm, and his whole conduct
somuch that no one among the throng
his reple. Mandonch turned his
minutes in silent prayer. He turned to
and with a haughty composure bowed
as they gazed upon his majestic form
the signal, and his manly soul fled for ever

USEFUL RULES FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS

When you are walking in Church, look
ly as you can; so that others may have
in the way of your duty.

When you are fairly seated in Church,
round among the congregation, and be
particular friends—this shows good
kind feelings.

If you are a singer, sing a little after
the singers; because the more they sing
thing, and the longer it lasts, the better.

When you sleep at meeting, do it with
guise or concealment.—A Church is no
hypocrisy. Besides, to sleep at your own
occasions, shows that your conscience
trouble you.

If you meet a chaise or team, never
yourself to be civil, but show your
dash along, and drive it out of your
will teach folks good manners.

When you are speaking earnestly to a
woman, get your mouth as near as
his or her face, and then the power of
to will certainly feel the force of your
words.

When you are telling a story, tell
yourself, and then, by sympathy,
will be inclined to do so too. It
praise the story somewhat, before
will awaken attention.

When you gaze in company
above board, and not be so
your mouth with your hand.

When you have done eating
pick your teeth with your
saving of goose quills.

If you are invited to dine
morrow and are engaged
you will dine with him
him trouble, and make
When eating an apple
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desired the money to be counted, and proper receipts drawn out, certifying that he received the money from the Duke of Montrose's agent, as the Duke's property, the money having been paid to him, so that no after demand could be made on them on account of this transaction; and finding that some of the people had not obtained receipts, he desired the factor to grant them immediately, to show his grace, and he, that it is from him I take the money, and not from these honest men who have paid him. After the whole was concluded he ordered supper, saying, that as he had got the money, it was proper he should pay the bill; and after they had drunk heartily together for several hours, he called his butler to produce his clock, and lay it naked on the table. Kilmear was then sworn that he would not move, nor direct any one else to move from that spot for an hour after the departure of Macgregor, who then cautioned him—If you break your oath, you know what you are to expect in the next world, and in this, pointing to his clock. He then walked away, and was beyond pursuit before the hour expired.

Another exploit, somewhat similar is narrated by our author but of too great length for us to present a full extract of it.

An officer, with forty soldiers, was despatched from some of the garrisons in the low countries, with directions to apprehend Macgregor, on account of this war which he thus carried on against Montrose. The movements of this party were watched by Macgregor much sooner than they were aware of. They proceeded in Tayndrum in Broadalban, in the immediate neighbourhood of which Macgregor's party happened at that time to be. He himself assumed the disguise of a beggar and went to the inn at Tayndrum, where the officer and his party were quartered. He walked into the kitchen in this disguise and sat down among the soldiers. They soon found the beggar to be a lively sarcastic fellow, and a very bad subject for some practical jokes which they attempted to put upon him. He pretended great anger, and threatened to inform Rob Roy of the conduct towards him, who was but a poor harmless fellow. They immediately asked what he knew of Rob Roy, and where that person was. The beggar said he knew him well, and also knew where he then was. Off this the sergeant of the party informed the officer, who sending for the beggar, engaged him to conduct himself and his party to Broadalban, where he said Rob Roy and his men were; while they themselves were sitting in another room, so that it was expected they would fall an easy prey. He told them, besides, that Rob Roy was on very friendly and intimate terms with him, sometimes placing him at the head of his table, and "when it is dark," he said to the officer, "I shall go forward, you will follow in half an hour, and when near the house, rush on, place your men at the back of the house ready to seize on the arms of the Highlanders, while you shall go round to the front with the sergeant and two men, walk in, and call out that the whole are your prisoners; and don't be surprised although you see me at the head of the company." Accordingly, when it was dark, the beggar went forward, and the officer with his party followed at the appointed time. It is said, indeed, that the beggar and the soldiers went part of the way together, and that in their way they had to ford a rapid river, where the soldiers asked their merry friend, the beggar, to carry them across. This he did, sometimes taking two at a time, and demanding a penny from each for his trouble. The officer going to the house in due time after the beggar, rushed in, accompanied by the sergeant and three soldiers. They had scarce time to look to the end of the table, where they saw the beggar standing, when the door was shut, and they were instantly seized by two armed men on each side, and pinioned. They were threatened with instant death if they uttered the least cry. The beggar then went out and called in the rest of the party, two and two, who were all seized in the same manner. Having been disarmed, they were placed under a strong guard till the morning; when, after a plentiful breakfast, they were released, on taking an oath on the clock (before the same man called the Bailie, who is mentioned in the preceding story), to return immediately to their garrison, without making any further attempt at this time. Their arms and ammunition were kept by Rob Roy to make their promise sure, and as being the lawful prize of war.

The same officer was afterwards sent against Rob Roy to retrieve his former mishap; but was again, through the skill and activity of this extraordinary man, taken prisoner with his party, and the whole of them deprived of their arms. All this seems very strange, when we consider that it was actually done within the last century; and at a time when the government had assumed a much greater authority in the Highlands than for many centuries before.

"The truth is," as our author observes, "the thing could not have happened had it not been for the pecuniary of the man's character; for with all his lawless appetitions, and unremitting acts of vengeance and robbery against the Montrose family, he had not an enemy in the country beyond the sphere of his influence. He never hurt, or meddled with the property of a poor man, and, as I have stated, was always careful that his great enemy should be the principal and the only sufferer. Had it been otherwise, it was impossible that notwithstanding all his enterprises, address, intrigue, and violence, he could have long escaped in a popular country, and with a warlike people well qualified to execute any daring exploit such as a seizure of this man, had they been his enemies and willing to do so. Instead of which he lived socially among them, gave the education of gentlemen to his sons, frequented the most populous towns, whether in Edinburgh, Perth, or Glasgow, at the same time displaying a great and masterly address in avoiding or calling for public notice."

European Intelligence.

From late English papers.

The master of a Greek vessel and his crew, astonished the inhabitants of Marseilles a short time since, by carrying the cargo of their small vessel, consisting of rice, to the market-place, and distributing it gratis to the poor. It may easily be supposed, that their customers increased hourly when the circumstances were made known; and several other cargoes might have been speedily disposed of on the same terms. These poor men, it seems, were caught in a dreadful storm in the Mediterranean, and having betaken themselves to prayers, according to the terms of the Greek Church, they made a vow to give their cargo to the poor, if Providence should be pleased to spare their vessel and their lives for the sake of their wives and families. The storm abated, and they gained Marseilles in safety, where they rigidly performed their vow. It is to be observed, that the master and crew of a Greek vessel are, all joint owners, in certain proportions, of ship and cargo.

The London Courier says the number of fish taken in Devon's Straits Whale Fishery, the present year, exceeds any former; a list of fifty-two British vessels is given, which had taken nine hundred and sixty-nine whales, and eight other vessels were nearly all full.

The Hon. Miss Munson, of Cheltenham, was lately convicted by the magistrates of a nuisance, inasmuch as she had erected a building, and a half of the fish church of the town.

John Nossiter—A snuff maker being lately used in England for mixing other materials with tobacco, proved that there was not a half used, and in no-scented his adversary.

Dead—the owner of five planters threatened in London for £4, such an offence may be said for £40, which is ten times of the usual value for the right.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society of London have upwards of fifty missionaries employed in the different West India Islands in the instruction of the slaves and free people of colour, in the principles and morals of Christianity. Upwards of 20,000 slaves have been admitted as members of their societies, who regularly attend Divine worship. The number of black and colored children instructed in the Mission Schools is about 8000.

A large cast iron statue of a man has been landed at Waterford, from Dublin, and has been sent to be placed upon the middle tower of three towers lately built at Newton Head, the western point of Tralee Bay, in that county, with the left hand of the statue, and the right extended out, as a warning to vessels to keep off from that dangerous shore.

A circumstance scarcely credible has transpired before the commission of government respecting Ireland, which casts great light on the state of that unhappy country, and proves that education and literature are not among the causes of its malady; it is, that in eleven counties there is not a single bookeller's shop! Those who argue at education tends to excite a spirit of discontent and insubordination among the poor, will find it somewhat difficult to apply their theory to the actual state of Ireland. The friends of education, on the contrary, will feel themselves encouraged to renewed zeal and exertion in diffusing this invaluable boon, from every new proof either of the evils which result from its absence, or of the blessings which, when rightly directed, it invariably confers.—*London Christian Observer.*

Nicely constructed Abutts—An English paper says, "the Genoa, 74, Captain Sir Thomas Livingston, is ordered to see immediately, to try the newly constructed mast, which consists of a much greater number of pieces than heretofore. A considerable saving is contemplated by this, not only in the original purchase of the timber, but in the event of the mast sustaining injury, the sound parts will be easily convertible."

Balloons—The ascent of a balloon now forms a part of the nightly exhibitions of Paris. Every Sunday one or other of the public gardens of that city sends up an aerial voyager. We have not yet heard of any accidents, but their time will not come. M. Margat ascended from the garden of Bagatelle, last Sunday, at half past eight, and after hovering for some time over St. Cloud and Versailles, descended about ten leagues from Paris.

A letter from Rome, (Italy) dated in the last summer says—"Jerome Bonaparte has lately taken up his residence in the palace of Lucien, which the latter quite as he is about to leave Europe for America, and is selling off all his property preparatory to his departure."

In England a Mr. Bloomfield, who failed in 1816, has recently called his creditors together, and paid them their balances in full.

The famous horse Dr. Syntax, it is stated in a London paper, having been injured in a late race, is to spend the remainder of his days in clover.

The diamonds worn by the widow of the Marquis of Londonderry at the Doncaster Race Assembly, in England, in September, were estimated at thirty thousand pounds sterling.

A SINGULAR OLD WOMAN. Mrs. Sarah Dawber died lately at East Bedford, in England. She was a singular woman, and was called at Bedford by the appellation of "Old Granny Dawber." She was eighty-six years of age, and would, probably, have attained a greater age, but for the accident of her clothes taking fire, by which she was so much injured that it caused her death. For several years she was impressed with an idea that every person who looked at her wanted to rob her, and to frustrate their designs she kept constantly well armed, having a small room nearly full of buckrams, stones, &c., and at times let fly a shower of them from her chamber window. For several years she had kept her lower room windows constantly shut.

Weekly Compendium.

The Rev. Wm. H. can be seen in the ship Alexander, which left Philadelphia last week.

The expenditures of the city of Philadelphia and the districts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties for the year ending in May last, amounted to \$143,493; viz. for the out door poor \$83,430, and for the Alms House \$60,063.

The store of Messrs. Morris & Carter, in Market street above Fourth, was broken open on Tuesday night between ten and eleven o'clock, and robbed of about six hundred dollars worth of merchandise.

A young man, named John Smith, in the employ of Messrs. Thomas Kelly & Son, in Market street, drew from one of the Banks in this city, the sum of \$1150, with checks which he forged in his employers' names. The villain fled to New York, and was taken on Monday afternoon on board the ship John Wells, as she was about sailing for Liverpool. The whole amount of money, (in gold,) was found upon Smith, who was committed to prison.

A fire broke out last week, in one of the row of brick buildings on the Delaware, in Boonsbury, N. J. extending north from Mr. Fish's store, occupied by Mr. Hamilton. The evening was still, but the fire made such rapid progress that all exertions to save the row proved abortive—it was destroyed. It consisted of four buildings, owned by Jacob Ridgway, of Philadelphia, which were well understood, insured. Two of them were occupied as taverns, by Messrs. Douglass and Lord.

A bill has passed both houses of the New Jersey Legislature, to incorporate the Messrs. Haighs and others of the city of New York, for the purpose of manufacturing ingrain carpeting, and other goods, at the Little Falls, with a capital of 200,000 dollars to be increased to 400,000 dollars.

On Saturday evening the citizens of New York gave a splendid supper to the captain and owners of the schooner Mary & Hannah, being the first vessel which had reached that city through the Great Western Canal; at the same time a suit of colours was presented for the said vessel.

Alarming groans among, and a violent spontaneous movement, are said to have been observed in some human bones at Hanover, N. H. remaining after the process of dissection. Great agitation was caused in the town, and crowds collected round the building to talk of this subject of wonder, or endeavour to ascertain the cause.

The Treasury deficit in Kentucky, according to a recent report of the State Auditor, amounts to the sum of \$38,146 35 cents. The appropriation, as a fee, to the two counsel for the State, Messrs. Clay & Rowan, in the question of the Occupancy Claimant's Law, is 6000 dollars in specie, equal to at least 12,000 dollars in Kentucky currency.

Nearly 13,000 head of cattle have crossed the river Sanquhar, on the Columbia Bridge from the westward, through this summer and fall.

The scho. Flight, arrived at Baltimore, left at St. Jago de Cuba on the 3d inst. The U. S. brig Spark, for Havana in two days, having on board the Spanish General Meneses.

The Trinidad papers, mention the receipt of intelligence from B. maras to the 18th of October, at which time martial law was still in force, and the trial of Smith, the missionary, for having instigated the late insurrection of the negroes, had not terminated.

A French brig, with 329 slaves, has been taken by the frigate Forte; 100 of the slaves taken out, and the remainder sent into Surinam, where the vessel is to be tried in December.

Deer Hunt—A party of gentlemen from Albemarle county, Va. about twenty in number, returned a few days ago, from a hunting excursion on the west side of the Blue Ridge. They killed and brought home several deer.

An action brought on by a Miss Conally, against a Mr. Green, for breach of promise of marriage has lately been tried at Huntsville, Alabama. The case was fully made out, with the aggravating circumstance of seduction, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of 1000 dollars. The defendant's property was estimated at 2500 dollars.

Health of Missouri—It is stated in the St. Louis Enquirer of the 18th ult. that Missouri during the present year has been exempt from epidemic disease, while the neighboring states have been so severely affected; and that at no time, for five years past, has there been such an emigration to Missouri as this autumn. Land had risen in consequence.

The Jamaica Courant of the 17th October, observes that "privateers will swarm on the Cuban coast. We perceive the sursury of pirates now re-established. Our men of war had need keep a sharp look out."

Riot at Barbadoes—A letter from Barbadoes, dated October 20th, says:—We have had sad doings here: an attempt of a daring character was made to burn the town last Saturday night; and last evening an infuriated mob of white people attacked and literally levelled to the ground the Methodist Chapel, a large and beautiful brick building, and the Parson (named Shrewsbury) was obliged to fly for his life.

We are sorry to state, that about 7 o'clock last Monday evening, Mr. Peake's elegant Painting, the DREAM OF LOVE, accidentally took fire from the upsetting of a lamp, and was totally destroyed. The Painting was exhibiting in a house three doors from the Park Theatre, New York.

The Boston Mail stage, in crossing the river at Albany on the 21st inst. about 3 o'clock, A. M. was, with the four horses attached to it, precipitated backwards into the water from the scow in which they were crossing, by which accident the two wheel horses were drowned. The passengers were saved, but the mail was thoroughly wet and returned to the post office to be dried.

Major General Scott arrived in Washington last week. He is on his way to the West, for which Military Department he exchanges command with Major General Garret for the next two years.

A party from Milford, Conn. who made an expedition lately against a den of Black Snakes, succeeded in destroying 370.

The Washington Gazette says, great distress is likely to be felt in that city, from the scarcity of fuel. A fall of snow and a sharp frost, has announced the approach of winter, without the usual supply of the article of firewood on the wharves.

Two fellows, supposed to be brothers, although one gave the name of Stokenborough and the other Chase, were taken up in Rochester, N. Y. last week, on a charge of passing counterfeit money, as between 2 and 300 dollars in spurious bills of the Geneva and Ontario banks were found upon them. They made several attempts to commit the bills to the flames, but were prevented.

The Wheeling (Ohio) Gazette states that Carpeting far superior in quality to most of the Scotch and Venetian carpeting imported, and equally as handsome, is now made at the Steubenville Woollen Manufactory.

A meeting was held at Steubenville, Ohio, on the 2d inst. and a committee appointed to draft a memorial to Congress for an increase of duties on such articles of foreign manufacture as they may deem expedient.

The Synod of Virginia, at their late meeting in Petersburg (Oct 23-25), unanimously adopted the following resolution:—"Resolved, That the Synod continue to regard the object of the American Colonization Society with the most cordial approbation; and believing that it will produce, under the blessings of Divine Providence, the most important benefits to their country and to the world, do earnestly recommend it to the prayers and contributions of the churches under their care."

The new novel of the Pilot, by the author of the Spy, will soon be issued from the press.

Another Quaker poet, says a foreign magazine, has appeared in England, whose themes, unlike those of Bernard Barton, are those of love and chivalrous deeds. His name is Wilken, he is Secretary to the Duke of Bedford, and the productions of his muse are spoken of in terms of admiration.

The side cut of the Western Canal opposite the city of Troy is completed. The packet boat Superior, with a party of Trojans on board, passed through and crossed the Hudson to Troy. Two freight boats, with staves and wheat, had also passed through the Troy to unload their cargoes.

On her passage from Barbadoes for Turks Island, the schooner Charles Sidney of Newburyport was boarded, off Porto Rico, by a piratical schooner of about sixty tons and full of men—she was robbed of all her specie, amounting to upwards of five thousand dollars, besides wearing apparel, stores, &c.

A Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic manufactures, has been established in Mercer County, Pa. At their late exhibition at New Castle, many domestic manufactured articles were exhibited, of fine texture. Mr. Crawford White took the premium on corn and potatoes, having raised on one acre 1444 bushels of corn, and 173 bushels of potatoes on half an acre.

The brig P. Osborne, of Holmes, from New York for New Orleans, got ashore on a reef of rocks off Key West on the 28th ult. at 4 o'clock in the morning—after throwing over dry goods to the amount of about 12,000 dollars, was got off at 2 o'clock next morning, without much injury to the vessel.

The Legislature of Vermont during its late session of four weeks, passed one hundred and twenty acts. It was resolved to be expedient to charter any more Banks, and passed a law imposing a tax of six per cent. on steam boat stock, and wharves and storerooms.

The steamboat North Carolina, it is said lately sunk, 40 miles below Wilmington, with a cargo worth about \$25,000.

The Hon. Humphrey Marshall has been elected a Representative to the 18th Congress from Kentucky, vice Gen. Hardin, deceased. He is a brother of Chief Justice Marshall, and was formerly a Senator of the United States from Kentucky. It is said he is now writing a History of that State. He fought a duel with Henry Clay, about 15 years ago, and severely wounded him.

A man by the name of James M'Nide residing near Dover, D. L. committed suicide by cutting his throat, on Monday the 18th inst. He manifested symptoms of derangement some days previous to committing the fatal deed.

C. W. Goldsborough has been appointed Secretary to the Board of Navy Commissioners, vice J. K. Paulding, resigned.

A swarm of Bees, lately taken up by Richard Bradley, Esq. of Washington city, yielded in weight of honey, and comb, 165 pounds!

The Railway (N. J.) Advocate mentions, as a great day's work, that Mr. Isaac Thornall husked, for a bet, between sunrise and sunset, one bushel of wheat and a half bushel of corn.

A Greensburgh (Alabama) paper, announces the novel circumstance of the arrival of 400 Geese, of the domestic kind, which were driven into that place, having been travelled on foot from Rutherford county, Tennessee, a distance of near 300 miles.

We learn from the West, that such is the state of Mr. Clay's health, that there is but little prospect of his being able to attend the commencement of the approaching session of Congress. The probability of his recovery is even spoken of in terms of doubtful import.

We learn from Kentucky, that there is not a single female confined in the Penitentiary of that state.

Capt. Mackay, of the brig Alexander, arrived at Holmes' Hole, from Africa, informs, that during the last year not one vessel engaged in the slave trade, appeared on the Coast of Africa to the South of the Equator, while heretofore he has never seen less than 10 or 12 vessels engaged in that disgraceful traffic.

The Trenton Federalist informs that on the night of the 22d inst. about a mile and a half from Trenton, a trunk was taken from the mail stage, containing \$2,500 in U. S. Bank notes, and about \$500 in gold, together with a costly necklace, several valuable gold seals, and sundry bills of exchange. The trunk was found emptied of its valuable contents—but no discovery of the robber or money had been made, although many persons, with the police officers of the city, were out in quest of the property.

A subscription has been opened at the New York Mutual Insurance Office, for the benefit of the Greets.

Twelve hundred and fifty-seven dollars have been contributed by the citizens of New York, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Alma and Wiscasset, Maine.

Legislature of Vermont—While a bill was under discussion to tax horses and horned cattle which had been wintered only one winter, Mr. Kesler made the following sensible speech: "Mr. Speaker, it should be remembered that a lousy calf and a shabby colt, by much nursing, will sometimes live through the winter and die in the spring."

At Belfast, Maine, on the 12th inst. a fire broke out in the tavern of Mr. Samuel Jackson. Little was saved; and his amiable and accomplished daughter, Mary Ellinor, about 16 years old, and, to relate, was consumed.

The sloop of war Erie has been furnished with a library of five hundred volumes.

Since the canal navigation has been opened, three hundred and twenty boats have arrived at Albany from the west, laden with produce of all kinds.

It is computed that 55,000 barrels of Pot and Pearl Ashes will have been shipped during the season from the Port of Quebec. This exceeds by nearly twenty thousand the number shipped last year, which was about thirty-eight thousand.

Running Accounts—Those in taverns are most rapid in their progress, and always come to an untimely end—the creditor loses, and the debtor generally becomes an object of distress.

At New Orleans, three licenses for Gaming Houses were granted the present year at \$300 each—aggregate 15,000—12,000 to the Hospital and 3,000 to the College. The number of licenses are limited to six.

Two Greek youths arrived at Boston a few days since, from the Mediterranean. They were sent out through the influence of our missionaries at Palestine, and are to be educated at Andover, (Mass.)

Another Mail Robbery—The mail from New Orleans, for Florence, (Ala.) which arrived at the latter place, on the 23d ult. was broken open previous to its arrival at the latter place. But two of the double letters were left by the robbers, which contained nothing but bills of lading.

On the 14th of October, a meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants was held at Port Royal, (Jam.) to take into consideration the distressed situation of the Island, in consequence of the conduct of the Mother Country to the Colonies.

The Committee of the New Jersey Legislature has reported favourably as to the proposed Canal between the Delaware and Raritan, and a bill has been reported, and, with the report, ordered to be printed for further consideration.

A desperate villain—A black fellow was taken up on suspicion at Brooklyn, N. Y. on Saturday last, with a black head of live turkeys. He could not or rather would not, give any account where or how he became possessed of them, and was accordingly put in custody of an officer for commitment to the county jail. On their way, the prisoner desired to stop a moment at the way side, and immediately drew from his trousers a pocket pistol, presented it to the breast of the officer, and snapped it fortunately it missed fire. The invincible officer at once leaped him to the ground, took it from him, and found in his possession a flask of powder and a quantity of leaden balls. On examination the pistol was found to contain three bullets.

and a proper quantity of powder; he was, however, safely conducted to prison, and now remains confined to the floor to await his trial.

Growth of Utica—In 1820, the population of 2972; it is now 4,017. There are 7 houses of public worship; 1 academy and court house; 1 bank; 1 free school and 17 other schools; 1 clerk's office, 1 for supreme court, and 1 for common pleas; 3 fire engines and houses; 1 manufactory and one flying market or market house on wheels; There are 725 buildings of every description, of which are built of brick or stone 97 buildings have been erected the year past.

In Dorchester, Mass. lately, a child was killed when the mother carefully wrapped up the child with some raw cotton, on which some oil was poured, and the part was very soon covered, so as to make it impossible for any fire to communicate externally; but in the course of the day the child suffered complicated very much of the nature of as though it was still burning; when the hands were removed, the cotton was found to be so completely burnt, which seems to prove it rather too hazardous to dress a scald or burn in this way, which has been so often done.

The revenue from tolls, on the Erie Canal, for the year amounted to \$64,000. This year it will probably exceed 100,000. Vessels 75 feet long, 13 wide, navigate the Erie Canal and draw 12 or 15 inches of water, when loaded. The Canal is 40 feet wide, and 4 feet deep. The five tons are considered a full load for canal boats, and 25 miles a day's work. If above 35, and 30 miles per day.

At Bangor, Maine, on the 27th ult. a fire broke out, which destroyed Capt. George's saw-mill, Felling, and Dying Factory, and all the machinery, amounting to about \$5,000, with the accounts, amounting as has been stated, to about 3,300; the public loss is supposed to amount to \$3,000 more; which has left the element season of the year, both the owner of the factory and most of the inhabitants in a very pleasant situation.

Newburgh, N. Y. Nov 18—On Wednesday at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, we were the most singular occurrence of family quarrels which has ever come within our observation. First was a wife by her testimony convinced her husband to be in possession of sixty days—the father and mother swearing against a son, who is consigned to a prison—and lastly, a daughter swearing against a father, and he is consigned to a prison for life.

From Paxton's N. Orleans Directory and Louisiana was purchased by the Duke of Orleans from France, by treaty, April 30, 1803, for \$15,000,000.

In 1811, it was admitted into the United States a quantity of land within the state adopted for cultivation of the three staples, was estimated as follows: Sugar 250,000 acres, Rice 200,000, and 2,400,000. Some of the sugar planters have received a revenue in some years of 1000 dollars for the labor of each of their slaves; from 300 to 500 dollars, is the ordinary calculation. The amount of sugar made in this state in 1816, about 10,000,000 lbs.—in 1814 not less than 15,000,000, and in 1817, 20,000,000, or nearly a third of the whole amount consumed in the United States.

The circumstance, however, that renders the political and moral picture of the country peculiarly distinctive, is, that almost the total production of the industry of its inhabitants, must be to one common centre. The Orleans must be forever, as it is now, the mighty mart of the merchandise and produce brought from a thousand rivers. One great accident in human affairs, has rapidly rising city will, in no very distant time, be the emporium of the eastern world for sugar. We Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the left, Mexico on the right, Havana in front, the immense valley for the Mississippi is thus in such position for the accumulation and supply of wealth and power ever existed. It is admirably situated for trade near the mouth of a noble river, whose branches extend for hundreds of miles in different directions, and communications with the most extensive and fertile valley on the face of the earth. The river in fact of the city, is crowded with vessels from all nations, and boats from a thousand different points in the "upper country"—from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri; the upper Mississippi, Pennsylvania and New York.

HARDENED VILLAINY.

The Baton Rouge Gazette of the 11th ult. contains an account of the trial of several criminals before one of the district courts of Louisiana. Among the number of prisoners, there was one who, for bold, open faced villainy, justly excited universal indignation, and is perhaps without parallel in this or any other country. This scoundrel was named Wood, with a well worn beard of several months' growth, on a pale face, frowning and audacious look; such was the appearance of the prisoner when brought into court. The indictment stated that on such a day, he, Wood, stole from a certain person, a quantity of goods, &c. The document being read, Wood addressed the court, and said, "They have made an error in the indictment, it was on the 4th of August, midnight, that I stole those goods. 'You are accused of stealing in the night,' observed the judge to him, and I conceive it my duty to tell you, that you are not bound to confess your guilt, but I rather advise you to choose some other plea. 'I have done the deed,' said Wood, 'and I am guilty!'—I thought that as the proprietor of the article was gambling away all he had, it was rather that I should steal from him, than that I should, as he would certainly have lost but I thought, he might also inform the court, that previous to his going to bed, he had given me a sum of money to look after his goods, and I mean to tell him as soon as I am at liberty; I forgot to tell you also, that the guards which were placed to watch over me, stole from me the best part of the goods. The court having ordered the plea of 'guilty' to be recorded, remanded the prisoner, who then pressed a wish to be sentenced before he returned to the paths of honesty a wandering felon, made to the prisoner an appropriate address, which he was concluding thus:—"The sentence you to two years imprisonment at the labor!" and you will have it dated from this day!" for it is but a few months since I left the place of New Orleans, and I have resided there all fifteen years." The judge, justly irritated, ordered the prisoner to be removed from his presence.

By the arrival of the brig Emma, Capt. Fox at New York in 33 days from Pernambuco, learned that the Government of Pernambuco had been a state of confusion. The President had been killed, and had retired to his country seat, a new one had been appointed in his place, General Armas, commander of the troops, had been arrested and put in prison, by an order of the Government.

There had been an insurrection among the negroes in a small inland town, about six leagues from the interior of Pernambuco, and several white inhabitants had been killed. Troops were marched from Pernambuco to quell them. Several had been captured at Bahia by the vessels that had been sent to Pernambuco, and Guahane, had arrived at Pernambuco, and sailed again for Rio Janeiro. Several vessels had been captured at Pernambuco, for keeping the Portuguese flag flying—supposing the place the hands of the Portuguese.

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the plea of "guilt by association," the prisoner, who threatened to be hanged before he had been convicted, who, anxious to escape, was a wandering minstrel, and an appropriate subject for this—"The

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Pennsylvania Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1823.

This day at 2 o'clock the members assembled in the Capitol at Harrisburg. The returns of the different counties were read by the Clerk of the last house, Mr. Shunk, from which it appeared that the following members were elected; of whom 93 answered to their names. [Those marked with a dagger † absent.]

Yonings and Crawford—Samuel Hays †.
Erie and Warren—Thomas H. Still.
Mercer—John Lorch.
Berks—Samuel Lawrence.
Allegheny and Butler—James S. Sterren.
James Patterson † John Brown. Mo
no Sullivan.

Washington—Joseph Lawrence, Joseph
Ritter James Keys, Jonathan Knight.
Greene—Samuel Black.
Fayette—James Todd Henry W. Bee-
son, David Cummings.

Perry—Jacob Higgins.
Adams—J. Cassatt, I. Wierman.
Philadelphia county—Jacob Holgate, Ja-
cob Shearer, G. N. Baker, J. A. Mahony,
J. B. Norbury, J. B. Sutherland, Robert
O'Neill.

Philadelphia City—Wm. Lehman, J.
Keating, Jr. John M. Reed Henry J. Wil-
liams, Charles Graff, Henry Wickoff.
Bedford—A. Mann A. Thompson.
Montgomery—H. Shuppen, F. Cassidy.
Dauphin—Wm. Cochran, V. Hummel.
Montgomery—J. B. Sturges, Michael
Cope, Robert E. Hobart, Jonathan Roberts.
Westmoreland—John Markle, John M.
Wise, James Clark.
Franklin—F. Smith, W. Mackay, Robert
Smith.

Lancaster—John Reynolds, Samuel Green,
J. Kirk, John Ferry, Jacob Bachman, John
Hess.

Berks—W. Andenried, Henry Boyer,
James Everhart, Daniel Hattenstine, Wm.
Adams †.

Indiana and Jefferson—John Taylor †

James Rankin.

Lebanon—George Selzer †, Gottlieb Orth.

Dauphin—Abner Lewis.

Northampton, Pike and Wayne—William

G. Scott, C. J. Hutter and N. Elford.

Mills—Thomas Sunson, Robert Alexan-
der.

Centre and Clearfield—John Mitchell.

Martin Hoover.

Barre—Solomon M. Nair, William Purdy.

John B. Galvin, J. John Moore.

Chesapeake—Elijah Lewis, Joshua Hunt.

David Potts, Jr. John Chandler.

York—William Diven, Samuel Jordan.

John Gardner, Christian Hetrich.

Cumberland—Abraham S. McKinney.

Martin Reisinger.

Lehigh—George S. Ebenhart, Samuel

Myer.

Northumberland—Thomas Painter.

Union—James Dale, Simon Snyder.

Columbia—William M. Bide, Alexander

Collie.

Luzerne and Susquehanna—Conchus Cort-

right, John Z. J. Jacob Drumheller.

Bradford—Lemuel Streator.

Somerset and Cambria—Alexander Ogle.

Peter Livergood.

Lycoming, Potter, M. Kean and Tioga

Andrew Ferguson, Jr., John Ryan.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Ogle,

proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, for

which station,

Joseph Lawrence had 49 votes,

William Lebanon 19

Robert Smith 16

Jacob Holgate 7

John Reynolds 2

John Cassatt 1

Joseph Lawrence of Washington county

was, therefore, elected Speaker; and with

the members present, took and subscribed

the requisite qualifications.

On motion of Mr. Wise, it was

Resolved, That each member, the clerk

&c. be furnished, during the session, with

two daily newspapers, or as many weekly

papers as shall be equal to two daily papers.

On motion of Mr. Norbury

Resolved, That a committee be appointed

to wait upon the Senate and inform them

that the House is organized and ready to

proceed to business. Messrs. Norbury and

Hutter were appointed the committee.

On motion of Mr. R. Smith, 10 o'clock A.

M. was appointed the hour of meeting.

THURSDAY, December 4.

At 12 o'clock Governor Heister sent

in the following

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Represent-

atives of the Commonwealth of Penn-

sylvania.

In addressing you, fellow citizens, on

the present occasion, I derive peculiar

satisfaction from the opportunity it affords

of congratulating you on the numerous

blessings, with which we continue to be

so highly favored, by a beneficent Provi-

dence. As citizens of the United States

we can with pleasure, and feelings of na-

tional pride, contemplate the growing

prosperity of the country under the ad-

ministration of the general government.

Fortunate in its exterior relations, enjoy-

ing peace, and cultivating a friendly in-

tercourse with the governments of other

nations, we view with satisfaction the

deal with which it is also engaged in the

prosecution of measures, wisely adopted

to cement the union of the various mem-

bers composing the confederacy, to pro-

mot the harmony of the people in the

different states, and to afford security

against the apprehension of any future dan-

gers from foreign aggressions. Neither
as citizens of Pennsylvania, have we any
cause to be discontented with our sit-
uation; on the contrary, the returning
faith of our citizens in those districts
severely affected with disease, the satisfac-
tion of the people in the enjoyment of
their rights, and their peaceable acquies-
cence in the administration of laws eman-
ating from their own will; the success
attending their enterprise in prosecuting
various branches of useful industry; and
the abundant productions of the soil which
for the last season, have exceeded the ex-
perience of any former period, are cir-
cumstances eminently calculated to dis-
tinguish the goodness of that Being from
whom these favors flow, and to call on us
in an expression of the profound grati-
tude we owe for his bounty.

Since the adjournment of the last Ses-
sion, the duties specially entrusted to
the executive, have received due and

punctual attention. The loans negotia-
ted with the Bank of Pennsylvania in the
year 1818, have been renewed as they ge-
nerally became due, agreeably to the pro-
visions of the act of March last; and un-
der the power vested in the Governor by
that act, two loans have been obtained
from the bank of Philadelphia each for
fifty thousand dollars, dated respectively
on the 2d of June and 10th of October, at
an interest of five per cent per annum,
and reimbursable in one year, these being
the terms prescribed in the law, and in
accordance with the provisions of the
character of that institution.

The commissioners appointed by law
for fixing a site of the seat of justice in
Perry county, were notified of a time
and place of meeting, and a report signed
by a majority of them, is filed in the
office of the Secretary of the Common-
wealth: copies of which will be delivered
with this communication.—I have also
directed you to be furnished with copies
of such papers from the executive author-
ity of other states, as appear to require
any agency on the part of the legislator.

The present state of the militia, the arse-
nals and the public arms, will be submit-
ted in the annual report of its adjutant
general, and the progress made in the
construction of the Union canal, in the
erection of the penitentiaries at Philadel-
phia and Pittsburgh, and the improvement
in the navigation of the rivers, will be
exhibited in the reports, which the laws
require to be made by the managers and
commissioners of these several establish-
ments.

The acts of those who have preceded
us in the business of legislation, have left
little remaining to complete our system
of laws, on general principles; but the
constant and rapid increase of population;
the continual mutation to which all hu-
man affairs are subject; and the daily ac-
cession of knowledge gained by experi-
ence, render it necessary occasionally to
review in detail, many of the acts that
have been passed on general subjects,
and conform their provisions to such al-
terations as a change of circumstances
may have rendered necessary. Of the
acts of this description, I would respect-
fully recommend to your attention a re-
vision of those relating to the general
elections; to those providing for the sup-
port and maintenance of the Poor, to the
construction of artificial or turnpike roads;
and to those I might add the several
acts comprising our present system of
Education; but that subject has been so
often submitted to the legislature in ex-
ecutive communications, and so specially
pressed on their attention by the consti-
tution, that it will naturally present itself
to your view; and I should consider it an
unjustifiable trespass on the time and
patience of the enlightened assembly I
now address, to ask their attention to any
arguments in proof of the position, that
to promote knowledge among the people,
and inculcate virtue, the natural effect of
information, is the proper and most ef-
ficient course for giving stability, and se-
curing permanency, to our republican
system of government.

A revision of the laws respecting the
general elections appears to have be-
come necessary for the purpose of ascer-
taining, whether, by their present provi-
sions, every citizen entitled to vote, is fully
protected in the free exercise of his
elective franchise. It has been repre-
sented as a subject of complaint, that
some persons possessing all other requi-
site qualifications, have been deprived of
their votes, by their names being, either
accidentally or through design, omitted
in the assessment of taxes. The duration
of time necessary to constitute a residence
to entitle a qualified elector to vote at any
particular district, has been so much dis-
puted, and so differently decided, at dif-
ferent times and places, that a legislative
provision to settle the question would
have a happy influence, not only in the
relief it would afford to the judges of
elections, but also in preventing the ex-
citement of angry passions, intemperate
debate, and unnecessary delay. And it
would certainly be an important amend-
ment, as it would essentially contribute
to obtaining a fair expression of the pub-
lic will, if a provision could be adopted,
by which our fellow citizens might be
secured against the deceptions of design-
ing individuals to which they are exposed
at elections in the exercise of their in-
valuable privilege of voting.

As connected with this subject, I
would submit also the propriety of so
amending an act, passed on the 24th of
March, 1817, entitled, "An act to pre-
vent wagging and betting on elections,"
as to render its provisions more compe-
tent to the object contemplated by its
passage. Experience has proved that in
its present form it is a dead letter. The
practice of betting, instead of diminish-
ing, appears to have increased. The de-
sign of the original law being, as stated
in its preamble, to prevent immorality
and corruption, every effort so to amend
as to render it efficacious in producing
that important end, will receive the ap-
probation of all, who consider the purity
of elections as essential to the preserva-
tion of our liberties and republican insti-
tutions.

Most of the roads and bridges for which
appropriations have been made by the
state, are now reported to be completed,
and the remainder expected to be finished
in the course of the ensuing season. The
large capital the state has invested in
these establishments, requires the adop-
tion of more efficient measures, than are
now provided by Law, for keeping the
roads in repair, and securing to govern-
ment that portion of interest to which it
is entitled by the amount of the subscrip-
tion. A provision to secure these ob-
jects appears to be rendered peculiarly
necessary by the consideration, that some
of the roads have been principally, if not

exclusively, made by the money appro-
priated by the state.

Sympathy will naturally invite the at-
tention of the legislature to that unfor-
tunate class of people, who through mis-
fortune, being unable to provide for them-
selves, are compelled by necessity to de-
pend for support on public bounty. The
experience now had, may on a general
revision of the different acts on this sub-
ject, lead to some useful amendments;
and for the purpose of obtaining informa-
tion, as a foundation for further improve-
ment, I would respectfully suggest the
propriety of its being made the duty of
the directors of the Almshouse in Phila-
delphia, and of the several Poor Houses
in the state, annually to submit to the
legislature a statement, exhibiting the
number of paupers, and the average ex-
pense of their maintenance, in their respec-
tive institutions. If a similar statement could
be obtained from the township overseers
in those counties where there are no poor
houses, it would be an important addi-
tion to the stock of knowledge necessary
to the formation of a more perfect sys-
tem. To aid your present deliberations
on this interesting subject, I have direct-
ed you to be furnished with copies of
communications from the directors of
the several Poor Houses, in reply to sun-
dry inquiries submitted to them for in-
formation in compliance with a request
from a sister state.

The approaching election for Presi-
dent and Vice President will take place
on the first Wednesday of December
1824, agreeably to the constitution of the
United States and the acts of Congress;
each state appointing, in such manner
as the legislature thereof may direct, a
number of electors equal to the whole
number of Senators and Representatives
to which the state may be entitled in
Congress. By an act of the legislature
of Pennsylvania, passed on the 2d of Fe-
bruary 9, 1802 directing the manner, time,
and place of holding elections for elec-
tors of President and Vice President of
the United States, it is enacted, that
every citizen qualified to vote for mem-
bers of the General Assembly, shall vote
for the whole number of electors; and by
the third section of the act it is further
enacted, that the electors, who shall be
chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at the
seat of government of the state, at twelve
o'clock, on the day which is, or may be,
directed by the Congress of the United
States, and then and there perform the
duties enjoined on them by the consti-
tution and laws of the United States. Now
it so happens, that the day appointed by
Congress for the election of President
and Vice President takes place at a time,
when the legislature of this state is in
session; and, as it is essential to the union
and harmony of the states, and the lib-
erties of the people, that the election of these
high officers should be conducted in as
pure and perfect a manner as possible,
every vigilance and caution should be
observed, not only to preserve its purity,
but to avoid even the appearance of ex-
trinsic influence arising from executive
or legislative interference, or from any
other source. Governed by these im-
pressions, I have thought it my duty to
notice the subject at this time, and with
the single view of suggesting the propri-
ety of altering the existing law of this state,
so far as respects the place of meeting of
the electors, changing it from the seat
of government to some other convenient
place. No objection to the proposed al-
teration can arise, it is presumed, from a
contingent necessity of filling up vacan-
cies, should any occur. As the electors
are a special body of representatives, cho-
sen immediately by the people themselves,
for the temporary and sole purpose of
electing these officers, they will be fully
competent to the task of performing the
duty of filling vacancies, and be equally
capable with the legislature, of repre-
senting and executing the views of their
common constituents in relation to this
matter.

Among the various topics of public im-
portance recommended to the legislature, in former
communications submitted to their consid-
eration, there are several not yet acted on, and
to which I would again respectfully invite your
attention particularly an alteration of the militia
system, so as to render it less inconvenient to
individuals, and less burdensome to the public,
by dispensing with one of the days of training,
and diminishing the expense, to which in its
present form it subjects the treasury;—the re-
peal or modification of the act imposing a duty
on the retailers of foreign merchandise;—the
enforcing a more prompt and strict account-
ability of all officers and agents entrusted with
the receipt and expenditure of the public money;—
the annual examination of the monied concerns
of the treasury, and the more early promulga-
tion of the laws.

Avoiding unnecessary expenses, regulating
expenditures by the amount of income, creating
no debts beyond a reasonable prospect of means
to ensure payment, graduating salaries and fees
according to the nature of the service to be per-
formed; and guarding against such excess as
might tend to excite an unordinate thirst for of-
fice, are important duties devolving on legisla-
tures in the administration of the fiscal concerns
of governments, more especially of republics.

The reduction of salaries that took place
during the session of 1820 and 1821, in conformity
with these maxims of political economy, has
furnished practical evidence of its utility, in the
annual saving of several thousand dollars; and
the beneficial effects of the act regulating fees
are still more sensibly felt by the people, in the
relief it has afforded from the oppressive costs
to which they had been exposed by the law, as
it stood prior to the adoption of that measure.

It will rest with the legislature to decide
whether, in any of the cases of costs or salaries,
the public interest would be promoted by a still
further retrenchment. So far as applications for
office may be considered a safe criterion by
which to judge of their merits, we have
abundant evidence, that the standard at which
they are now fixed, are not too low.

From the statement of the finances of the
Commonwealth for the present year, furnished
by the Auditor General, and his estimate of the
possible receipts at the treasury and demands
on the same for ordinary purposes during the
ensuing year, copies of which are herewith trans-
mitted, it appears that the receipts after paying
the ordinary expenses of government, and the
interest on loans during the present financial

year, leaves a surplus of upwards of fifty thou-
sand dollars; and agreeably to his estimate for
the ensuing year, ending on the 30th of Novem-
ber 1824, the receipts will be sufficient to dis-
charge the demands for like objects and leave
a surplus of more than seventy thousand dollars.

It is universally admitted that public pros-
perity is essentially promoted by the improvement
of roads and rivers. Whilst the application of
national or state resources to these objects facili-
tates intercourse, and relieves the farmer and
manufacturer from the burden of expensive
transportation, it strengthens the ties of union
and binds communities together, by the lasting
cement of mutual interest. Pennsylvania has
not been remiss in her attention to this subject.

With a liberality highly honorable, her legisla-
ture has at different times, appropriated large
sums of money in aid of turnpikes, bridges and
other improvements. The whole sum thus ap-
propriated from the year 1816, to the period
when I entered upon the duties of the executive
office amounted to \$1,423,287, of which there
was paid during the same period, 1,960,208 dol-
lars, leaving a balance due on the 30th of No-
vember 1823, of 465,079 dollars.

To meet the appropriations made by the legis-
lature at the time mentioned, recourse was had
to loans, of which there remained also unpaid on
the 30th of November 1820, the sum of 480,000
dollars, making the aggregate amount of debt
at that period 945,079 dollars.

In procuring the system of improvement pa-
troned by the legislature, the stock of several
of the companies proved inadequate to the ex-
tents of completing the roads, which they had
commenced, and some of them had contracted
large debts which they were unable to pay—
As, therefore, in their unfinished state, roads and
improvements were comparatively useless, and
justice required that the labourer who had
faithfully fulfilled his part of the contract, should
be compensated for his services, it was deemed
expedient to make additional appropriations;
and for these and other improvements, consid-
ered by the legislature of sufficient importance
to be provided for, 806,680 dollars were granted
by an act passed on the 26th of March 1821,
entitled "An act for the improvement of state."

The ordinary revenue being insufficient to
meet the demands arising from the system of
improvement, which the representatives of the
people thus thought proper to authorize, it be-
came necessary to devise additional means; and
as the policy of disposing of part of the bank
stock or other stocks of the Commonwealth was
doubted, the executive was directed to borrow
one million of dollars, at an interest not exceed-
ing five per cent. These facts show that the
state of Pennsylvania has not been unmindful
of improvements. Whilst, however, as one of
her citizens, I feel a becoming pride in the con-
sciousness, that she has not been tardy in the
career of enterprise, it would be unjust to ar-
rogate any merit to myself, or claim a share of
the praise which is due to others. The system
of improvement, now nearly completed, com-
menced with my predecessors. The first act
by which roads and bridges received the sanc-
tion of the state, and the aid of its funds, was
passed on the 17th March 1806. That act was
followed up by others prior to my time; and al-
though appropriations were made by the act of
1821, for improving the navigation of various
creeks and rivers as well as opening and improv-
ing roads other than turnpikes, yet nearly half
the million loan was necessary to discharge debts
contracted prior to the year 1821, leaving out
of view the amount of loans obtained during the
same period, which still remain unpaid.

Since the date of the law for the improve-
ment of the state, passed in March, 1821,
\$256,289 have been granted by different acts
of the legislature, for the use of various litera-
ry and benevolent institutions, and for the en-
couragement and promotion of sundry improve-
ments, exclusive of 50,000 dollars granted by
an act of the last session, for improving the na-
vigation of the Susquehanna from the town of
Columbia to the Maryland line, payable by in-
stalments not exceeding 10,000 dollars in one
year. And within the same period 228,709 dol-
lars have been paid in discharge of these sev-
eral grants, exclusive of 7000 dollars which the
commissioners for clearing the Susquehanna
have received at different times, on account of
their first instalment, agreeably to the terms of
the act under which they hold their appoint-
ments, and by which the appropriation was made.

These objects of improvement being now
nearly all completed, and the appropriations
paid as far as they have become due, the ordi-
nary revenue, with a proper regard to economy,
the credit of the state and its abundant resources
and means judiciously applied, and prudently
managed, with the aid of wise regulations and
salutary laws, will, it is confidently expected,
unless some unforeseen exigency occurs, be
fully adequate to meet the public expenditures
of the commonwealth, extinguish its existing
debts within a reasonable period of time, and
supercede the necessity of resorting to taxation,
or imposing any new or additional burdens on
the people.

And now gentlemen, you will permit me in
the conclusion to bid you a last and affectionate
farewell. In retiring from the station I at present
occupy, I carry with me the consciousness
of having discharged the various duties com-
mitted to my trust, with true devotion to the
interest of my country, and according to the
best of the abilities with which I have been en-
dowed by Providence. Anxious for the main-
tenance of harmony and friendly intercourse with
the other branches of government, it was mat-
ter of serious regret to me, that my judgment
led to conclusions differing from those enter-
tained by the legislature, relative to certain
measures in which I was called to exercise the
constitutional power, vested in the executive,
of approving or returning with objections. Im-
pressed, as I am with a sense of human fallibil-
ity, I will not pretend to say that my opinions,
on these occasions, may not have been in error;
but I can truly say, that they were the result of
deliberate reflection, formed agreeably to what
I conceived to be the true construction of the
constitution, and the best interests of our con-
stituents.

Having been for nearly fifty years occasion-
ally engaged in various highly responsible stations
in the service of my country, having witnessed
its progress from colonial vassalage to indepen-
dence and sovereignty, it is with the most sin-
cere pleasure, that on quitting the theatre of
public action, I can congratulate you, and our
fellow citizens at large, on the propitious situ-
ation in which it is now placed. And I avail my-
self of the occasion to afford of repeating my
sincere prayers to the Almighty Ruler of the
Universe, under whose superintending influence
it has attained its present eminence, that he may
continue to cherish it with his fostering care,
preserving its citizens in the free enjoyment of
their just rights and republican institutions, un-
til all earthly governments shall be terminated
by the consummation of time.

December 4, 1823.

JOSEPH HEISTER.

About 9 o'clock, last Thursday evening, the
stores of Mr. George C. Belmont, Mr. A. Hal-
lock and Mr. Hodges, in Dock street, were
broken open before the watch was set, and sun-
dry articles stolen therefrom. Some part of
the goods was found by a person passing that
way, and taken to the office of Alderman Bums.
It has been ascertained that the remainder were
taken into Southwark.

Capt. Dallas has been appointed to the com-
mand of the U. S. ship John Adams, about sail-
ing from Norfolk, for Thompson's Island.

European Intelligence.

From late English papers.

Among numerous decrees issued by Perseus
since his arrival at Souda, are the following:—
a funeral service to be performed in all the churches
in the Kingdom, for the repose of the souls of
those who have died since the 7th of March, 1823,
in the support of God's cause, and more to the
information of a junta to select such books as
are proper to form men who may be worthy
of the altar, the throne and the country.

By the last accounts from Paris, neither M.
Rotten had surrendered.

The Inquisition is re-established in Spain, and
the General of the Capuchins appointed Grand In-
quisitor.

It would appear by the Morning Chronicle of
the 30th of October, that Alexander is turning his
attention to the affairs of South America. The
Chronicle states, that the Emperor Alexander has
recalled all his accredited agents from the British
and an expedition is forthwith to be forwarded
from Spain under the flag of the nation against the
Republic of Colombia. This expedition is to
consist of twelve thousand soldiers, nominally
Spaniards, but fitted out at the expense of France,
attended by French artillery, and engineer officers,
and the necessary number of priests and licensed
apies, who may by bribery, fraud, and banishment,
prepare the way for tyranny. Some other papers
in alluding to this subject, remark, that England
will make a stand against any attack on South
America by Russia.

The Duke of Belluno has refused the appoint-
ment as ambassador to the Court of Vienna.

The coronation of Pope Leo XII. took place on
the 5th of October.

The King of Portugal has prohibited the ex-
traordinary of all foreign newspapers into his kingdom.

The great council of Geneva, have passed a law
suspending the liberty of the press, for one year.

On the 9th of August, a fire broke out in a
establishment belonging to the United States
at Serepta, by which three-fourths of the
settlement was laid in ashes.

Accounts from Stockholm the 10th of October
her, mention that Mr. Hughes, the American
Charge d'Affaires, would set out in a few days
for St. Petersburg, on a mission to the
Swedish government.

The Banks of Bristol have followed the exam-
ple of the Bank of England, and are discounting
at four per cent.

The gallant Riego had been tried and condemn-
ed to death. The accusation on which he was tried
was for having voted as a deputy of the Cortes
for the deposition of the King, during his transi-
tion to Cadix, and the nomination of a regent.

Many members of the late Cortes had arrived
at Gibraltar on their way to England, and several
were waiting an opportunity to depart for the
United States.

One of the late London papers says:—We have
authority to state, that the Wesleyan Mission-
aries have no preachers of the names of Smith and
Kilfin employed by their Society at Demerara.

On the 27th of October, a duel was fought in a
field near Turnham Green, England, between J. T.
Esq. of New York, and H. E. Esq. late of the
German Legion. After three shots, the former
was twice slightly wounded, and then an adjust-
ment was effected. The dispute arose in conse-
quence of some reflections against the courage of
the American nation.

The 93d Highlanders, under the command of
Sir Charles Gordon, were to embark immediately
at Cork, for Durrara.

The ship *Metron*, on board of which was the
Right Rev. Bishop of Hart, of New York, arrived
at Liverpool on the 28th of October.

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